

REN

- He uses only a prudent dissimulation; the word we may almost literally render master of a great presence of mind. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*
7. To surrender; to yield; to give up.
I will call him to so strict account,
That he shall render every glory up,
Or I will tear the reck'ning from his heart. *Shaksp.*
My *render* my person to them, may engage their affections to me. *King Charles.*
One, with whom he used to advise, proposed to him to render himself upon conditions to the earl of Essex. *Clarendon.*
Would he render up Hermione, *A. Philips.*
8. To offer; to give to be used.
Logick renders its daily service to wisdom and virtue. *Watts.*
RENDER, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Surrender.
Newnells
Of Cloten's death, we being not known, nor muster'd
Among the bands, may drive us to a render. *Shaksp.*
RENDEZVOUS, *n. f.* [rendez vous, Fr.]
1. Assembly; meeting appointed.
A commander of many ships should rather keep his fleet together, than have it severed far asunder; for the attendance of meeting them again at the next rendezvous would consume time and victual. *Raleigh's Apology.*
2. A sign that draws men together.
The philosophers-stone and a holy war are but the rendezvous of cracked brains, that wear their feather in their head instead of their hat. *Bacon.*
3. Place appointed for assembly.
The king appointed his whole army to be drawn together to a rendezvous at Marlborough. *Clarendon.*
This was the general rendezvous which they all got to, and mingling more and more with that oily liquor, they sucked it all up. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
TO RENDEZVOUS, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To meet at a place appointed.
RENDITION, *n. f.* [from render.] Surrendering; the act of yielding.
RENEGADE, *n. f.* [renegado, Spanish; renegat, Fr.]
1. One that apostatizes from the faith; an apostate.
There lived a French renegade in the same place, where the Castilian and his wife were kept prisoners. *Addison.*
2. One who deserts to the enemy; a revolter.
Some fraggling soldiers might prove renegades, but they would not revolt in troops.
If the Roman government subsisted now, they would have had renegade seamen and shipwrights enough. *Arbutnot.*
TO RENEGE, *v. a.* [renego, Lat. reneg, Fr.] To disown.
His captain's heart,
Which, in the scuffles of great fights, hath burst
The buckles on his breast, reneges all temper. *Shaksp.*
Such smiling rogues as these loath every passion,
Renegs, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters. *Shaksp.*
The design of this war is to make me renege my conscience and thy truth. *King Charles.*
TO RENEW, *v. a.* [re and new; renova, Lat.]
1. To renovate; to restore the former state.
In such a night
Medea gather'd the enchanted herbs,
That did renew old Æson. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*
It is impossible for those that were once enlightened—if they shall fall away to renew them again unto repentance. *Hebrews vi. 6.*
Let us go to Gilgal, and renew the kingdom there. *1 Sam.*
Renew'd to life, that the night daily die,
I daily doom'd to follow. *Dryden's Theo. and Honor.*
2. To repeat; to put again in act.
Thy famous grandfather
Doth live again in thee; long may'st thou live,
To bear his image, and renew his glories! *Shaksp.*
The body percuss'd hath, by reason of the percussive, a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so reneweth the percussive of the air. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The bearded corn ensh'd
From earth unask'd, nor was that earth renew'd. *Dryden.*
3. To begin again.
The last great age, foretold by sacred rhymes,
Renews its finish'd course, Saturnian times
Rowl round again. *Dryden's Virgil's Pastorals.*
4. In theology, to make anew; to transform to new life.
Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that perfect will of God. *Rom. xii. 2.*
RENEWABLE, *adj.* [from renew.] Capable to be renewed.
The old custom upon many estates is to let for leases of lives, renewable at pleasure. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
RENEWAL, *n. f.* [from renew.] The act of renewing; renovation.
It behoved the deity, persisting in the purpose of mercy to mankind, to renew that revelation from time to time, and to rectify abuses, with such authority for the renewal and recti-

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- fication, as was sufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed. *Forbes.*
RENITENCY, *n. f.* [from renitent.] That resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another, or the resistance that a body makes on account of weight. *Quincy.*
RENITENT, *adj.* [renitens, Lat.] Acting against any impulse by elastic power.
By an inflation of the muscles, they become soft; and yet renitent, like to many pillows, dissipating the force of the pressure, and so taking away the sense of pain. *Roy.*
RENNET, *n. f.* See RUNNET.
A putridous ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with rennet is turned. *Floyer on the Humours.*
RENNET, *n. f.* [properly reinette, a little queen.] A kind RENNETING, of apple.
A golden rennet is a very pleasant and fair fruit, of a yellow flush, and the best of bearers for all sorts of soil; of which there are two sorts, the large sort and a little queen. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Ripe pulpy apples, as pippins and rennetings, are of a syrupy tenacious nature.
TO RENOVATE, *v. a.* [renovo, Lat.] To renew; to restore to the first state.
All nature feels the renovating force
Of winter, only to the thoughtless eye
In ruin seen. *Thomson's Winter.*
RENOVATION, *n. f.* [renovation, Fr. renovatio, Lat.] Renewal; the act of renewing; the state of being renewed.
Sound continueth some small time, which is a renovation, and not a continuance; for the body percuss'd hath a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so reneweth the percussive of the air. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The kings entered into speech of renewing the treaty; the king saying, that though king Philip's person were the same, yet his fortunes were raised; in which case a renovation of treaty was used. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
To second life,
Wak'd in the renovation of the just,
Reigns him up, with heav'n and earth renew'd. *Milton.*
TO RENOUNCE, *v. a.* [renuncio, Fr. renuncio, Lat.]
1. To disown; to abnegate.
From Thebes my birth I own; and no disgrace
Can force me to renounce the honour of my race. *Dryden.*
2. To quit upon oath.
This world I do renounce; and in your fights
Shake patiently my great affliction off. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*
TO RENOUNCE, *v. n.* To declare renunciation. The following passage is a mere Gallicism: renounce a man's hand.
On this firm principle I ever stood;
He of my sons, who fails to make it good,
By one rebellious act renounces to my blood. *Dryden.*
RENOUANCEMENT, *n. f.* [from renounce.] Act of renouncing; renunciation.
I hold you as a thing enskied and fainted;
By your renouncement, an immortal spirit. *Shaksp.*
RENOUANCE, *n. f.* [renommée, Fr.] Fame; celebrity; praise widely spread.
She
Is daughter to this famous duke of Milan,
Of whom so often I have heard renown. *Shaksp.*
'Tis of more renown
To make a river, than to build a town. *Waller.*
Nor envy we
Thy great renown, nor grudge thy victory. *Dryden.*
TO RENOWN, *v. a.* [renommer, Fr. from the noun.] To make famous.
Let us satisfy our eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame,
That do renown this city. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*
Soft elocution does thy style renown,
Gentle or sharp according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to lash at vice. *Dryden.*
In solemn silence stand
Stern tyrants, whom their cruelties renown,
And emperors in Parian marble frown. *Addison.*
A bard, whom pilfer'd pastorals renown,
Just writes to make his barrenness appear. *Pope.*
RENOUWED, *particp. adj.* [from renouen.] Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed.
These were the renowned of the congregation, princes of the tribes, heads of thousands. *Numb. i. 16.*
That thrice renowned and learned French king, finding Petrarch's tomb without any inscription, wrote one himself; saying, shame it was, that he who sung his mistress's praise seven years before her death, should twelve years want an epitaph. *Peacham on Poetry.*
The rest were long to tell, though far renowned. *Milton.*
Of all the cities in Roman lands,
The chief and most renowned Ravenna stands,
Adorn'd in ancient times with arms and arts. *Dryden.*
Ilva,
An idle renown'd for steel and unexhausted mines. *Dryden.*
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- RENT, *n. f.* [from rend.] A break; a laceration.
Thou viper
Hast cancell'd kindred, made a rent in nature,
And through her holy bowels gnaw'd thy way, *Dryden.*
Through thy own blood to empire.
He who sees this vast rent in so high a rock, how the convex parts of one side exactly tally with the concave of the other, must be satisfied, that it was the effect of an earthquake. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
TO RENT, *v. a.* [rather to rend.] To tear; to lacerate.
A time to rent, and a time to sew. *Ecclis. iii. 7.*
TO RENT, *v. n.* [now written rant.] To roar; to bluster; we still say, a tearing fellow, for a noisy bully.
He ventur'd to diminish his fear,
That partings went to rent and tear,
And give the desperate attack
To danger still behind its back. *Hadibras, p. iii.*
RENT, *n. f.* [rente, Fr.]
1. Revenue; annual payment.
Idol ceremony,
What are thy rents? what are thy comings in?
O ceremony shew me but thy worth! *Shaksp. Hen. V.*
I bought an annual rent of two,
And live just as you see I do. *Pope's Epist. of Horace.*
2. Money paid for any thing held of another.
Such is the mould, that the blest tenant feeds
On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds. *Waller.*
Folks in mudwall tenements,
Present a peppercorn for rent. *Prior.*
TO RENT, *v. a.* [renter, Fr.]
1. To hold by paying rent.
When a servant is called before his master, it is often to know, whether he passed by such a ground, if the old man, who rents it, is in good health. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. To let to a tenant.
RENTABLE, *adj.* [from rent.] That may be rented.
RENTAL, *n. f.* [from rent.] Schedule or account of rents.
RENTIER, *n. f.* [from rent.] He that holds by paying rent.
The estate will not be let for one penny more or less to the rentier, amongst whomsoever the rent he pays be divided. *Locke.*
RENTIER, *adj.* [rentier, Fr.] Overturned. *Spenser.*
RENUNCIATION, *n. f.* [renunciatio, from renuncio, Lat.] The act of renouncing.
He that loves riches, can hardly believe the doctrine of poverty and renunciation of the world. *Taylor.*
TO REORDAIN, *v. a.* [reordiner, Fr. re and ordain.] To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission of ministry.
REORDINATION, *n. f.* [from reordin.] Repetition of ordination.
He proceeded in his ministry without expecting any new mission, and never thought himself obliged to a reordination. *Atterbury.*
TO REPACIFY, *v. a.* [re and pacify.] To pacify again.
Henry, who next commands the state,
Seeks to repacify the people's hate. *Daniel.*
REPAIR, *part. of repair.*
TO REPAIR, *v. a.* [repare, Lat. reparer, Fr.]
1. To restore after injury or dilapidation.
Let the priests repair the breaches of the house. *2 Kings.*
The fines imposed were the more repined against, because they were assigned to the rebuilding and repairing of St. Paul's Church. *Clarendon.*
Heav'n soon repair'd her mural breach.
2. To amend any injury by an equivalent.
He justly hath driv'n out his rebel foes
To deepest hell; and to repair their loss
Created this new happy race of men. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
3. To fill up anew, by something put in the place of what is lost.
To be reveng'd,
And to repair his numbers thus impair'd. *Milton.*
REPAIR, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Reparation; supply of loss; restoration after dilapidation.
Before the curing of a strong disease,
Ev'n in the instant of repair and health,
The fit is strongest. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Temperance, in all methods of curing the gout, is a regular and simple diet, proportioning the daily repairs to the daily decays of our wasting bodies. *Temple's Miscellanies.*
All automata need a frequent repair of new strength, the causes whence their motion does proceed, being subject to fail. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
TO REPAIR, *v. n.* [reparer, Fr.] To go to; to betake himself.
May all to Athens back again repair. *Shaksp.*
Depart from hence in peace,
Search the wide world, and where you please repair. *Dryden.*
'Tis fix'd; th' irrevocable doom of Jove:
Haste then, Cyllenius, through the liquid air,
Go mount the winds, and to the shades repair. *Pope.*
REPAIR, *n. f.* [repare, Fr. from the verb.]
1. Refort; abode.

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- So 'scapes th' insulfing fire his narrow jail, *Clarendon.*
And makes small outlets into open air;
There the fierce winds his tender force assail, *Dryden.*
And beat him downward to his first repair.
2. Act of betaking himself any whither.
The king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, and for a preservation of the peace. *Clarendon.*
REPAIRER, *n. f.* [from repair.] Amender; restorer.
He that governs well, leads the blind, but he that teaches, gives him eyes; and it is a glorious thing to have been the repairer of a decayed intellect. *South's Sermons.*
O sacred rest!
O peace of mind! repairer of decay,
Whose balms renew the limbs to labours of the day. *Dryd.*
REPAINDOUS, *adj.* [repandus, Lat.] Bent upwards.
Though they be drawn repandous or convexly crooked in one piece, yet the dolphin that carrieth Arion is concavously inverted, and hath its spine depressed in another. *Brown.*
REPARABLE, *adj.* [reparable, Fr. reparabilis, Lat.] Capable of being amended, retrieved, or supplied by something equivalent.
The parts in man's body easily reparable, as spirits, blood and flesh, die in the embracement of the parts hardly reparable, as bones, nerves and membranes. *Bacon.*
When its spirit is drawn from wine, it will not, by the re-union of its constituent liquors, be reduced to its pristine nature; because the workmanship of nature, in the disposition of the parts, was too elaborate to be imitable, or reparable by the bare apposition of those divided parts to each other. *Boyle.*
An adulterous person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is reparable, and can be made to the wronged person; to make provision for the children begotten in unlawful embraces. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
REPARABLY, *adv.* [from reparable.] In a manner capable of remedy by restitution, amendment or supply.
REPARATION, *n. f.* [reparation, Fr. reparatio, from reparo, Lat.]
1. The act of repairing.
Antonius Philosophus took care of the reparation of the highways. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
2. Supply of what is wasted.
When the organs of sense want their due repose and necessary reparations, the soul exerts herself in her several faculties. *Addison.*
In this moveable body, the fluid and solid parts must be consumed; and both demand a constant reparation. *Arbutnot.*
3. Recompense for any injury; amends.
The king should be able, when he had cleared himself, to make him reparation. *Bacon.*
I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what reparation I am able. *Dryden.*
REPARATIVE, *n. f.* [from repair.] Whatever makes amends for loss or injury.
New preparatives were in hand, and partly reparatives of the former beaten at sea. *Wotton's Buckingham.*
REPARTEE, *n. f.* [repartie, Fr.] Smart reply.
The fools overflowed with smart repartees, and were only distinguished from the intended wits, by being called coxcombs. *Dryden's Duressy.*
Sullen was Jupiter just now:
And Cupid was as bad as he;
Hear but the younger's repartee. *Prior.*
TO REPARTEE, *v. n.* To make smart replies.
High flights he had, and wit at will,
And to her tongue lay seldom still;
For in all visits who but she,
To argue, or to repartee? *Prior.*
TO REPASS, *v. a.* [repasser, Fr.] To pass again; to pass back.
Well we have pass'd, and now repass'd the seas,
And brought desir'd help. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
We shall find small reason to think, that Abraham pass'd and repass'd those ways more often than he was enforced to do, if we consider that he had no other comforter in this wearisome journey, than the strength of his faith in God. *Ral.*
If his soul hath wing'd the destin'd flight,
Homeward with pious speed repass the main,
To the pale shade funeral rites ordain. *Pope's Odyssey.*
TO REPASS, *v. n.* To go back in a road.
Five girdles bind the flies, the torrid zone
Glow with the passing and repassing sun. *Dryden.*
REPAST, *n. f.* [repar, Fr. re and passus, Lat.]
1. A meal; act of taking food.
From dance to sweet repast they turn
Delirious; all in circles as they flood,
Tables are set. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
What neat repast shall feast us, light and choice,
Of Attick taste, with wine. *Milton.*
Sleep, that is thy best repast,
Yet of death it bears a taste,
And both are the same thing at last. *Denham.*
The day
Had summon'd him to due repast at noon. *Dryden.*
Keep